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ETHIOPIA

ETHIOPIAN FORCES ADVANCE TOWARD SOMALI BORDER

NC071043Y Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 7 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Rome, Mar 7 (AFP)--Ethiopian forces in the Ogaden are accelerating their advance towards the Somali frontier after taking Jijiga town on Sunday, an Ethiopian Embassy spokesman said here today.

Denying a Somali communique released here yesterday which said Jijiga had not fallen, the spokesman said: "The Ethiopian forces are continuing their progress towards the important strategic region of Degehabyr which will soon be under our control."

He added that Ethiopian forces were also continuing their advance in the southwest, in the Bale region, and that decimated Somali forces were surrendering in their thousands.

"Somalia has no other alternative but to withdraw, immediately and unconditionally, its forces from Ethiopian territory", the spokesman said, adding that the Ethiopian Government would not negotiate with Somalia while a single Somali soldier was in Ogaden.

EMBASSY IN PARIS CONFIRMS OCCUPATION OF JIJIGA

NC061144Y Paris AFP in English 1130 GMT 6 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Paris, March 6 (AFP)--The Ethiopian Embassy in Paris today confirmed the "occupation of Jijiga" and the surrounding region by Ethiopian forces after fierce fighting with Somali secessionists at the weekend.

Jijiga fell into Somali hands last September at the beginning of a Somali-backed offensive to seize control of Ethiopia's Ogaden region.

The Embassy said that in accordance with Ethiopia's respect for international frontiers, it did not intend to violate the territorial integrity of Somalia.

According to reports from Mogadiscio, the Ethiopian offensive on Jijiga was led by combined Soviet and Cuban forces.

ETHIOPIAN, SOMALI EMBASSIES IN LONDON ISSUE STATEMENTS

LD061013Y London DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 6 Mar 78 p 1 LD

[Article by David Adamson: "Ethiopians 'Only Camp Followers'"]

[Text] Ethiopian participation in bitter fighting in the Ogaden conflict is "reportedly limited to auxiliary forces and camp followers," the Somali Embassy in London said last night.

An official statement said: "The Ethiopians' claim that they have captured the town of Jijiga is not true. According to official sources in Mogadiscio, Russian and Cuban troops and others on the one hand and the forces of the Western Somalia Liberation Front on the other are locked in bitter fighting near the town of Babile between Harar and Jijiga.

"An estimated 15,000 Russians, Cubans and other forces are reportedly involved in the fighting using Soviet-supplied long-range artillery pieces and missiles, T-55 and T-62 tanks, MIG 21's and 23's, and other sophisticated armaments.

"They have suffered heavy casualties. The Ethiopian role in the fighting is reportedly limited to auxiliary forces and camp followers since they are not trained in the use of these sophisticated weapons and are still suffering from low morale in view of repeated defeats in the past at the hands of the Somali liberation forces."

Wiped Out

The Ethiopian Embassy, claiming that Ethiopian troops had recaptured Jijiga after fierce fighting, said: "The invading Somali troops have been completely wiped out.

"The Ethiopian regular troops and people's militia are advancing on all fronts."

A statement concluded jubilantly: "Soon it will be one victory after another."

PAP CORRESPONDENT REPORTS HEAVY FIGHTING FROM HARAR

LD061256Y Warsaw PAP in English 0908 GMT 6 Mar 78 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 6 March, PAP--I have recently visited Harar and stoped on the front line some 75 kilometers off the town. Because of the fighting going on there, foreign journalists have not been let into Harar for months now. As for the information concerning the situation on the front it has been scanty and not always true, especially this published in the Western press which many a time sounded alarm about the seizure of this important centre by Somali forces, wrote the TRYBUNA LUDU correspondent Vaclav Urbanski.

Meanwhile neither Harar nor Diredawa which is 55 kilometers north of Harar have ever been seized by Somali forces even though the Somalis endevoured to seize the two towns by attacks from land and air, said the commander of the eastern front in Ogaden, Colonel Mulatu Negesh.

Fighting in this region was heavy. The seizure of Harar and Diredawa was the Somalis' main strategic target because of their key political, economic and military importance. According to the estimates of the Ethiopian commanders, 9 or 10 Somali brigades with 1,500-2,000 men each took part in the last attack on Harar. The attack was supported by tanks and heavy artillery.

Nobody knows the exact number of civilians who lost their lives as a result of attacks and who were killed or dispersed in Ogaden deserts where water is the main condition of life.

It is only [now] known that some 25 thousand people have lost their homes.

After the Somalis were driven back from the region of Harar and Diredawa, some 12 thousand inhabitants of Fedis, Alamaya, Hebro and dozens of local villages and settlements returned to their farms and began reconstructing them and preparing for the first harvest this year. Farmers enjoy the assistance of people's militia units which are stationed in each locality.

As for the state's assistance, it has already amounted to 80 million birrs, i.e. (?40) million dollars. Normal life and work have returned to liberated territories of Ogaden.

Although for Harar and its vicinities the days of war are gone, the period of healing post-war wounds will go on for a long time. Will a day come when poetry lovers will again associate this "white town" with poems by Arthur Rimbaud?

AMBASSADOR RELAYS BOUMEDIENE MESSAGE TO MENGISTU

LD061554Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 6 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Today, Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu was handed a message concerning the Western Sahara from President Boumediene of Algeria.

"Ambassador (Thallu), presenting the message, said that Algeria, in line with the principles of the OAU, respects territorial integrity. He explained his country's unswerving stand that the frontiers must remain the same from the time of independence."

"Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu, for his part, said that Ethiopia opposes any move to delay the independence of the Western Sahara, and confirmed to the ambassador that revolutionary Ethiopia, in line with the principles of the OAU, will not refrain from supporting the independence of Western Sahara at any international conference. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu then gave details of the atrocities perpetrated by the reactionary Mogadiscio ruling classes while invading revolutionary Ethiopia. The comrade chairman went to say that even if Siad Barre, (?with) imperialist [word indistinct] and reactionary Arab ruling classes, talks about peace, the Ethiopian broad masses and government will not succumb to this delaying tactic. The comrade chairman went on to say that if peace is to be restored in East Africa, the only solution lies in the immediate withdrawal of the invading Mogadiscio forces from Ethiopian territory.

EPRP RECRUITS RETURN TO REVOLUTIONARY CAMP

LD040050Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 3 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Several EPRP recruits working in the Addis Ababa electricity corporation expressed regret for their past counterrevolutionary activities and declared their return to the revolutionary camp at a meeting of the corporation's employees today.

KENYA

NAIROBI REPORTS HOME AFFAIRS MINISTER'S LONDON TALKS

LD061858Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 6 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] In London, Kenya's vice president and minister for home affairs, Mr Daniel Arap Moi, today had talks with British Premier James Callaghan on the consequences to Kenya over the extension of the continuing conflict in the Horn of Africa.

Mr Moi arrived in London yesterday from the U.S. on his way home to Nairobi.

Britain, which has refused a Somali request for arms, has already made it clear that its decision was partly aimed at reassuring Kenya of greater security in view of any claims against this country.

In Washington last week, Mr Moi received President Jimmy Carter's assurances that the West, including Britain, would see that Kenya had adequate means of insuring its defenses.

Britain is a long-standing supplier of arms to Kenya, and Mr Callaghan and Mr Moi also discussed the situation in southern Africa and Rhodesia.

TANZANIA

350 STUDENTS DISMISSED FOR DEMONSTRATION

LD051802Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 5 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] The government has ordered the immediate dismissal of at least 350 students of the University of Dar es Salaam, the Water Development Institute and the Ardhi [land] Institute for taking part in a protest demonstration.

The students marched to the offices of the government newspaper, DAILY NEWS, early today protesting against, among other things, the sending of experts to the villages and the newly announced privileges for members of parliament, cabinet ministers and party officials of different levels.

A government statement issued in Dar es Salaam this evening says the students took part in an unlawful demonstration. They had the chance to register their grievances to the Chama Cha Mapinduzi national executive secretary and were told that the party chairman himself was ready to meet them, but instead they decided to stage the demonstration without permission.

By deciding on the demonstration, the statement adds, the students were not genuinely interested in registering their grievances but wanted to create disturbances.

The government insisted that such actions by students are contrary to the country's political morality.

Students Sent Home

LD052137Y Dar es Salaam in English to Africa 1300 GMT 5 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] It has been announced that buses will be hired tomorrow by the government to send back to their regions the students who have been expelled. Regional officials have been instructed to ensure that the students are sent immediately on arrival to their districts, while the district officials have been asked to send the students back to the villages from which they had come.

DPRK VICE PRESIDENT PAK SONG-CHOL ARRIVES FOR VISIT

LD041904Y Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1600 GMT 4 Mar 78 LD/EA

[Text] Dar es Salaam: The vice-president of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Ndugu Pak Song-chol, arrived in Dar es Salaam this afternoon for a 6-day official visit to Tanzania. Ndugu Pak, who is leading a 17-man delegation, was received at the Dar es Salaam airport by the vice-president, Ndugu Aboud Jumbee, the prime minister, Ndugu Edward Sokoine, party and government leaders and hundreds of Dar es Salaam residents.

In a statement he issued soon after his arrival, Ndugu Pak said his visit to Tanzania would help strengthen and develop further the existing friendship and cooperation between the governments and peoples of the two countries. He congratulated Tanzanians on all successes achieved in national reconstruction since independence.

Tonight Ndugu Pak will be a guest of honor at a banquet to be given by Ndugu Jumbe.

SOMALIA

ETHIOPIAN, SOMALI SOURCES CONFLICT ON FALL OF JIJIGA

PA0615322 Paris AFP in English 1506 GMT 6 Mar 78 PA

[Text] Mogadiscio, March 6 (AFP)--The situation in the Ogaden remained unclear today, 24 hours after Ethiopia claimed to have recaptured the strategic town of Jijiga.

In Rome and Paris, Somalia's embassies denied the claim, saying that Somali forces have beaten back an assault and inflicted heavy casualties on the attackers.

But diplomatic circles here said the fall of Jijiga, which was an Ethiopian tank and radar base until its capture last September, was only a matter of time.

Sources here said the Ethiopian attack was spearheaded by airlifts over nearly impenetrable mountains after intensive air raids softened resistance.

Launching their assault several dozen kilometers (miles) north of the town, the Ethiopians were able to skirt the tough Gara-Marda mountain pass, which virtually seals Jijiga to the west.

The sources said several thousand Somalis, most of them members of the Western Somalia Liberation Front (WSLF), others Somali regulars, were trapped behind enemy lines after the [word indistinct], which began last Friday.

Somali sources meanwhile confirmed that head of state Gen. Mohamed Siad Barre made a lightning visit to the north on Friday, hours after his return from talks in Tripoli, Libya.

EDUCATION MINISTER DENIES JIJIGA HAS FALLEN

NC0708502 Doha QNA in Arabic 0745 GMT 7 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 March--Omar Arteh Ghalib, Somali minister of culture and higher education, and 'Uthman Salih Sabi, leader of the Eritrean Liberation Front's-Popular Liberation Forces, have both asserted that there are plans behind the current events in the Horn of Africa aimed against the strategic and security interests of the Arab nation and against the security of the Red Sea. The plans are also aimed at preventing the Red Sea from becoming an Arab sea.

The Somali minister, who is now visiting the UAE, said that everything going on in the area is aimed at striking at the Arab states one after the other.

In a statement published in the Abu Dhabi newspaper AL-WADHAH today, the Somali minister said that his country has refused to be a spearhead in the implementation of the Soviet plans to take over the Red Sea and the Arab Peninsula, including the oil sources. He pointed out that there is a tripartite agreement between the Soviet Union, the Western states and Israel to dominate the Red Sea and to prevent it from achieving its Arab character.

The Somali minister denied reports that the city of Jijiga had fallen. He said that he has received reports confirming that the city is still under the control of the Western Somali forces.

FOREIGN MINISTER CRITICIZES USSR, U.S. POLICY ON ETHIOPIA

AU032055Y Rome ANSA in English 1900 GMT 3 Mar 78 AU

[Excerpts] Rome, March 3 (ANSA)--Somali Foreign Minister Abdurahman Jama Barre said today in Rome that "in aiding Ethiopia the Soviet Union has stuck itself in some kind of a Vietnam." The Somali official made the statement in a transit stop in Rome on his way from Tripoli to Cairo.

"If the Soviets have a few military successes" Jama Barre said, "the final victory will be of the liberation front which is firm in its decision to fight to the end. The front is fighting for a just cause, for national liberation, while the opponents are colonialist forces, aggressors. History teaches us that they are destined to fail: It already happened in Vietnam and in the Portuguese colonies."

As for the military aid to the Ethiopian Government, Jama Barre said that the Soviet Union has sent Ethiopia "a war arsenal of unlimited quantity and of very sophisticated quality which has never been seen in a Third World nation."

"Now, with its own pilots and technicians, who operate side by side with Cubans and Israeli pilots, the Soviet Union has also brought even more deadly weapons such as seven-hundred-kilometer-range missiles. And despite this it has not been able to achieve any substantial military advantage."

As for Washington's position on the conflict, Jama Barre said that the United States' behavior "is very surprising. I think," he said, "that the Americans are practically helping the Soviet Union. They shut their eyes and do not want to face reality and assume their international responsibility. Not only [as received] but now they are also supplying arms to the Ethiopians which is really ridiculous because the Ethiopians do not need American arms after all those they received from the Soviet Union.

The United States, Barre continued, is giving out only "sterile and vague words. The Soviet Union's intervention aims at controlling both the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean which is the access way for all of the West. It is not being taken into account that should the Soviets achieve their objective, Western nations would undergo heavy consequences since their own interests will be in danger.

Asked whether Libya intends to play a mediation [illegible], Jama Barre replied only that "the Libyan Jamahiriyah and Somalia, both members of the Arab League (?problems) and interests linking (?our) countries. [illegible] the mediation efforts and the recent visits of Italian Communist Party officials to Somalia and Ethiopia," the foreign minister said. "We will not refuse anyone who makes efforts to bring us closer again to the Soviet Union. This, however, cannot take place before the Soviet Union ceases to give diplomatic and military aid to Ethiopia."

MOZAMBIQUE

NKOMO COMMENTS ON SETTLEMENT, U.S., UK POSITIONS

LD052314Y Budapest Domestic Television Service in Hungarian 1800 GMT 5 Mar 78 LD

[Interview granted to unidentified Hungarian television correspondent by Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Patriotic Front, in Mozambique on 5 March--recorded in English with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, we are very happy that you have come to give us this interview [words indistinct] Ian Smith, Bishop Muzorewa and several other African leaders will sign this agreement today. How do you assess this agreement for the future of Zimbabwe?

[Answer] I think this agreement is very useful to us, because it clears the air. The people will now know who are the true fighters for the independence of Zimbabwe and who are the accomplices of the enemy, because this is what is in fact happening. They often say that there has been a split in the African freedom movement and people believed that Muzorewa, Sithole, Chikerema and Chirau are part of this movement. They have now overtly joined Smith.

The agreement does not hand power over to the majority as they allege. This agreement is good only for these lords: So that they can join forces with Smith against the fighting and struggle of the masses in Zimbabwe.

[Question] They say that within 10 months, that is, by the end of this year--Rhodesia, as they call it, will have a black majority parliament. What is your comment on that?

[Answer] The figures will show this to be so in reality: 72 Africans out of 100 deputies; the blacks to be elected by blacks and the 28 whites by whites. But who holds the power or at least more power than is held by 72 deputies, since only six white votes are sufficient to veto any change in parliament? Let us look at real state power. These are represented by the army, the police, the judiciary and the government organizations: these are the institutions, the means of power. They will be strictly the responsibility of the minority and the white minority commands them. So what has happened is that Smith has given every man the right to vote on the one-man, one-vote basis but has kept minority rule. He will remain in power for a further 10 years; moreover, his power will be secured even after these 10 years as a committee is to be set up to decide whether his minority rule should be discontinued or not. So there will be more black faces in parliament then before but only to do the dirty work in the interest of the white minority. So they can win a further 10 years.

Fortunately, the people of Zimbabwe will not allow this. The Patriotic Front and the fighting masses led by the Patriotic Front will not allow this to take root. Were we now to allow them a free reign, it would mean that a large number of black deputies would dupport the minority of the very small numbers of white settlers. These white, fascist, racist settlers would use them to keep the people under their rule even after the war.

[Question] Given this situation, what is the Patriotic Front doing?

[Answer] We have only one thing we must do and this is what we are doing. In 1965, Smith declared UDI.

Had we not taken up arms, Smith would not even have held negotiations with these puppets. Now he held negotiations only because otherwise he could not take the issue further, this obdurate white oppressor. He now wants to include several puppets, black puppets. We must however, exert pressure on him with the same methods used until now until the British understand that the African people of Zimbabwe cannot be ignored or cheated. They must accept that there is only one solution and we are ready to sacrifice our lives for our homeland. We must accelerate the war until it becomes crystal clear that they cannot use puppets and cannot hide from the anger of the fighting masses of Zimbabwe.

[Question] I listened to Salisbury Radio here in Maputo. They said that after the signing of the agreement, many Africans in Rhodesia will no longer support the Patriotic Front and its armed struggle.

[Nkomo] If they want to dream, let them continue dreaming. They have been dreaming for a long time. In 1965, when Smith declared UDI, they believed that all the whites' problems were solved. Then they decided to form a republic under the same leadership, but it transpired that this did not solve the problem, either. They then included [illegible] and others in government and again, they realized that this did not solve anything either. Now that a bishop and a clergyman have joined forces with them, they believe that the two of them will give their blessing on the issue and so the people of Zimbabwe will accept the deal. But no. They will draw a lesson from it since certain people began dreaming that they will settle the issues with illusions. Problems cannot be solved by cheating the people and so this is a new 1965, but it will be unsuccessful, they will not get the support of the people.

[Question] How would you analyze the stance of the United States and the British concerning the so-called settlement?

[Answer] The stance calls for clarification. When talking to us over the negotiating table, it appears they were negotiating with Muzorewa under the table. This is how it appears, prove that it is not so.

[Question] Are you referring to Owen, British foreign secretary, and Andrew Young, the American?

[Answer] I do not want to name individuals, but this is in essence what the governments of the two aforenamed people were doing. They held negotiations with us at the table, while urging negotiations under the table and tried to manipulate these puppets to exert pressure on us. I fear they will not succeed. But if this is not what they are attempting to do, let them say openly this is not what they are doing.

[Question] Mr President, how suitable is the terrain of Zimbabwe for intensifying the armed struggle?

[Answer] The fact is that we have been fighting all this time and were able to jolt Smith out of a rigid denial so that today he is sometimes forced to learn our slogans, proves that the terrain is very suitable for us indeed.

RHODESIA

TWO MEN ARRESTED IN CONNECTION WITH 4 MAR BOMBINGS

[illegible] Paris AFP in English 1007 GMT 6 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Salisbury, March 6 (AFP)--Two men appeared in court here today after being arrested on Saturday in connection with five bomb explosions in the city and suburbs. A sixth bomb was discovered and defused before it could explode. The two men, Augustine Nyerenyere (26) and Aggrey Nyerenyere (23), were remanded to March 20 on six counts of terrorism under the law and the order maintenance act.

SOUTH AFRICA

S. AFRICA PROTESTS ANGOLAN BORDER VIOLATIONS

LD031644Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 3 Mar 78 LD

[Text] South Africa has protested to Angola about violations of the South-West African border from Angolan territory and specifically the recent SWAPO terrorist attack which resulted in the capture of a South African soldier, Sapper Johan Van der Mescht. Replying to a question in parliament, Mr Vorster said his government was exploring various channels to insure the soldier's safe return.

Mr Vorster also said that he had received an assurance from Britain that the British Government was in favor of free elections in South-West Africa. Britain is one of the Western powers asked by South Africa to comment on the recent statement by the president of SWAPO, Mr Sam Nujoma, that SWAPO wanted only a revolutionary takeover of power in South-West Africa and has no interest in majority rule.

ZAMBIA

RHODESIA LAUNCHES AIR, GROUND ATTACK AGAINST ZAMBIA

NC071250Y Paris AFP in English 1246 GMT 7 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Lusaka, March 7 (AFP)--Fighting continued today on the Zambian side of the Rhodesian border after Salisbury land and air forces launched an attack into the Luangwa District yesterday, a Zambian Government spokesman said here.

He said Rhodesian jets and helicopters strafed the area, 289 km (175 miles) northwest of Salisbury, yesterday after Rhodesian ground troops had attacked the frontier district at 0800 GMT.

Spokesman Says Fighting 'Unprovoked'

NC071407Y Paris AFP in English 1402 GMT 7 Mar 78 NC

[Text] Lusaka, March 7 (AFP)--The spokesman said Zambia's "gallant troops" were containing the situation in the Luangwa area, formerly Feira District on the confluence of the Zambezi and Luangwa rivers, about 210 kms (130 miles) south-east of here.

The spokesman said the Rhodesian operation was "unprovoked".

SAPA REPORTS ZANU SPLIT IN POWER STRUGGLE

LD061132Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1745 GMT 5 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Text] A SAPA [South African Press Association] report from Lusaka says the Zimbabwe African National Union, a banned organization in Rhodesia, has been split in a power struggle. ZANU is a Chinese-orientated organization led by one of the external terrorist leaders.

The agency says the struggle has resulted in two powerful members of the organization being detained by the Mozambique Government. SAPA says those arrested are Rugape Gumbo and Henry Hamadziripi. Both are members of the Central Committee of ZANU, which is the policy-making body. Reliable sources within the organization says that Gumbo and Hamadziripi have been detained for plotting to overthrow the leadership.

SAPA says the plot came to light when the Mozambique Government discovered letters sent by the men to foreign missions seeking backing in their bid to seize power. One of the letters alleged to have been sent by Gumbo said he would like the externally-based terrorist leader in Lusaka to be the first president of Rhodesia instead of the Mozambique-based terrorist leader. The agency says the power struggle within ZANU at the moment is just as bad as it was in 1975 when the organization's chairman, Herbert Chitepo, was murdered.

Gumbo and Hamadziripi were among those who were arrested by the Zambian Government for the murder of Chitepo, but were later released to attend the Geneva conference. According to the sources, the ZANU dissident group, which was arrested on January 30th this year, wanted to eliminate Josiah Tongogara and Rex Nhongo because they refused to back them in their move. All senior officials of the ZANU Central Committee have been summoned to Mozambique to decide the fate of the men, who according to sources will be executed in firing squad if the Mozambique Government hands them back to ZANU.

PRESS COMMENT ON U.S. MP INFLUENCE UK TO OPPOSE SETTLEMENT

LD061 [illegible] Domestic Service in English 0525 GMT 6 Mar 78 LD/CA

[Excerpts] Today's TIMES OF ZAMBIA opinion [concerns the internal settlement].

President Kaunda's warning of a second UDI in Rhodesia should be taken very seriously. The Patriotic Front is waiting its time if it imagines that the British Government will recognise the realities of the sham settlement. So far as the hard-faced reactionaries who run the British Foreign Office are concerned, the settlement has guaranteed continuing white [illegible] control of the rebel colony. The so-called black government will not control the army, the police, parliament or the central bank. What sort of independence is that?

It is tragic and laughable that a Labor Government in Britain, headed by an Irishman with a Welsh foreign secretary should be hoodwinked by an English Whitehall establishment plot. The last thing which the civil servants in Britain's Foreign Office will concede is the right of a subject people to be free. They are now lending their weight to the so-called settlement, even to the extent of inviting the signatories of that agreement to the United Nations Security Council. What cheek! What an insult!

So what started out as (?the plea) for justice of southern Rhodesia's Africans more than 20 years ago will end up as (?struggle) for strategic advantage between the superpowers. President Kaunda warned of just such [words indistinct] nearly 13 years ago now it is nearly on us. It is not too late for Britain and America to insist that no settlement that ignores the Patriotic Front will succeed. Only the British Government can give the legal basis to such a settlement. Yet is the Americans who must take the initiative.

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